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True economy must be equitable, and to make sure we shall define economy broadly enough to accomplish our purpose. Similarly one may define equity in such manner as to be sure that economy is implied. If economy is lacking, there can be no equity.

Why endeavor to make either supreme? In practice one may call for stress at one time and the other at another. Also why strive to maintain a barrier between economics and ethics, or between economics and politics (p. 244)? The field of knowledge is not subject to such arbitrary grouping and it is especially true that the science of taxation has many aspects among which the most important are the economic, the ethical and the political. There is no occasion to insist upon any one of these aspects or upon any one principle as supreme.

E. M. PATTERSON.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

LOW, SIDNEY. *Egypt in Transition*. Pp. xxiv, 316. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

This volume is a most illuminating account of present economic and political conditions in Egypt and the Sudan, the result of a journey through the Nile countries. It contains an introduction by the Earl of Cromer discussing the method of English administration in Egypt. Contrary to the usual custom, Mr. Low's trip begins with the Sudan and ends at the Delta of the Nile. The account of the little known and still less understood Sudan is probably the most interesting and informing part of the book. "That the Sudan, with its perennial sunshine and its vast area, will become one of the great agricultural-producing regions those who know it best do not doubt, when the engineers have settled the irrigation question and enabled it to take a larger supply of the fertilizing water which flows by its swamps and forests and thirsty levels on the way to Egypt and the sea." In spite of the great extent of irrigation in Egypt, reclamation has only begun. In the Sudan, not only is the Nile largely unused locally, but the enormous waste of its waters by evaporation in the spreading swamps and by absorption in the sands, limits the available supply for lower Egypt. In the future, other Assuan dams will be constructed, the swamps will be drained, Lakes Albert and Victoria will be converted into colossal storage reservoirs, and "the whole Nile system handled and controlled."

The problem of the administration of Egypt and the Sudan is discussed with considerable fullness. Neither a colony nor a protectorate of Great Britain, Egypt is nominally a province of Turkey, having its own rulers and officers of administration. "We do not govern Egypt," says Mr. Low, "we only govern the governors of Egypt." That under such a unique system England has accomplished so much is one of the wonders of the administration of a dependency. In the Sudan, which is jointly under the control of Egypt and England, the administration, while still complicated and confusing, is more directly under England's control. Here practically state socialism prevails. That the English are very unpopular in Egypt Mr. Low freely admits. The Nationist party obstructs; the old, deposed, governing ele-

ment is hostile; the great mass of the people is indifferent. "It is more than doubtful whether the English receive credit for the great reforms they have brought about. The peasantry have little consciousness of the part we play in the administration. The peasant thinks less of the reforms than of the grievances which he still suffers, or believes himself to suffer." The realization of self-government in Egypt, the author believes, is far distant, though possibly ultimately attainable. Although a difficult experiment, the author considers "the British occupation of Egypt the most honorable episode in the recent history of our race."

G. B. ROORBACH.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

LYTTON, CONSTANCE and WARTON, JANE. *Prisons and Prisoners*. Pp. 337. Price, \$1.00. New York: George H. Doran Company, 1914.

In this volume Lady Constance Lytton gives a vivid account of her four imprisonments as a militant suffragette; twice in Holloway prison, and once each in Newcastle prison and the Walton gaol. Her narrative of her conversion both to the principles and to the program of the suffragettes serves a double purpose. It is an argument for "the cause" and it is such a sincere psychic self-analysis that one is inspired at once with confidence in the truthfulness of the descriptions that follow.

In her experiences, Lady Lytton had a distinct advantage over Mr. Thomas Mott Osbourne, who a few months ago submitted to voluntary confinement in Auburn state prison in order to study prison life from the inside. In her case, real charges were preferred, and she was a real prisoner. She endured all the hardships and when, because her identity was known and she received special consideration, she determined upon a disguise in the person of Jane Warton, spinster, she was forcibly fed in the Walton gaol.

For years, the author tells us, her hobby has been prisons. Here then she was able both to serve the cause to which she devoted her life and to make her prison studies. During her several imprisonments she made careful observations of the internal workings of prison systems, of rules and regulations and their effects upon herself and other prisoners. As a result, the entire system stands under the severest indictment. It is unkind, often cruel, and sometimes inhuman. It is based upon the assumption of the depraved character of all prisoners. It is an exasperating waste of good opportunities. It is vindictive and retaliative. It fails utterly and hopelessly to accomplish the purpose for which it is intended.

Lady Lytton has done for the women prisoners in English prisons what Mr. Osbourne did for the men in Auburn—she has given a minute account of just what happened "within prison walls."

The story is told in simple narrative form and, irrespective of the views of the reader in regard to the cause of her imprisonment, she has done a splendid service in helping to render unpopular in the public mind a system of treatment of offenders now so thoroughly discredited by sincere students of prison science.

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